and not receiving or unloading cargoes, but no vesse

shall pay less than fifty cents per day. Owners o

wharves are allowed to collect five cents per ton for each day goods are left standing on the wharves ever twen-

ty-four hours. The bill is asked for by the Chamber of

mmerce and by the shipping interests of New-York

Assemblyman Davis has introduced a pro rate freight

bill applicable to all the railroads of the State, requiring

each road on the 1st of March of each year to publish

its rates of freight for the entire year, which shall not

be altered. It also limits the passenger fare on every

road to two cents a mile, and prohibits the issuing of free

The Assembly Committee on Cities decided this after-

noon to report back the bill repealing the act of last

year for the erection of a city prison. Col. Spencer has

withdrawn his opposition to the repeal, and is going to introduce an entirely new bill to provide for the erection

Mr. Robertson has presented a petition in the Senate

signed by Patrick E. Dunn, President of the Unemployed

Workingmen's Union, and John Brophy, Secretary, on

behalf of 2,000 unemployed workingmen, asking for the prompt passage of Mr. Coughlin's bill, which has just passed in the Assembly, to give all power over all the

public works in New-York to Geo. W. Van Nort, "who

Commissioner Van Nort, Thurlow Weed, Police Com

missioner Smith, Sheridan Shook, and A. Disbecker are

Nearly all the members of both houses, the State of

ficers, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Gov

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

GENET'S SUCCESSOR ADMITTED TO A SEAT-NEW

After the reading of the journal the Mad-

den-Abbott contested seat case came up for considera

Mr. BRADLEY said the question involved the rights of

Forestburgh, was proved to be a forgery. Mr. Abbott

offered to prove that he was entitled to retain his seat,

but the majority of the Committee would not allow it

It is proposed to put Mr. Madden in the seat of the

and not on the returns of the Inspectors. Mr. Abbott

stands ready to prove that he was elected from the

Xth District. It has never been held in Congress that

a man should be seated until an investigation was had and the question decided by evidence.

and the Senate had no right to trample under foot the

rights of any of those immediately interested. The

Committee was directed to inquire who had the right

to the seat, and it was not proper for a majority of that Committee to report in favor of giving the contested

sent to Mr. Madden, thus removing Mr. Abbott, who now

occupies it and allowing him (Mr. Abbott) to contest it.

On motion of Mr. WOODIN, the further consideration of

Relative to the publication of election notices in the several countries of the State except New-York. This bull mayes the selection to the Board of Supervisors of each

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7:30 p. m., when Mr. KELLOGG moved

o adjourn. Mr. Woodin asked to be excused from vot-

to adjourn. Mr. Woodin asked to be excused from voling, for the purpose of saying that many Senators desired to go to the Governor's reception about 8 o'clock, and the brief half hour would hardly allow a fair discussion of the question before the Senate. Personally he had no choice, and would willingly continue the session if the majority so desired. The motion was lost by 7 Yeas to 11 Nays. Mr. Colk moved to make the question of the contested seat a special order for to-morrow morning, which was carried by 9 Yeas to 8 Nays. Mr. Johnson raised the point of order that it required a two-thirds vote to make any businessa special order. Mr. Woodin submitted that it was a privileged question, and therefore did not require a two-thirds vote. It affected the organization of the Senate. He moved to postpone the question until 11 o'clock to-

He moved to postpone the question until 11 o'clock to morrow morning, immediately after the reading of th journal. The motion was carried and the Senate ad

Mr. Blumenthal rose to a question of

of New-York, was present, and having been duly sworn

in at the Secretary of State's office, he moved that he be

Mr. BATCHELLER objected, in order to establish a

ere. There was an objection to the call for this elec-

Genet. That objection he considered of no consequence,

Genet. That objection he considered of no consequence, but there was a more serious objection. At the time the call or proclimation for a new election was made, there was really no vacancy in this House from the KX ist District, for the House itself was not yet in existence. He then read from the Constitution to show that the political bosin of a member of Assembly beran on the 1st of January. At the time the Governor issued his proclamation for a new election, the Legislature of 1878 was in existence. Mr. Batcheler then read from the statutes the causes for vacancies, among which is being convicted of all infamous crime. It was this cause which impelled the Governor to issue his proclamation, and the proclamation must be assued not less than twenty nor more than forty days after the vacancy occurs. Hence he amontained that the proclamation applied to the old Legislature. He also maintained that Genet was not the incumbent, and there was no such vacancy as required the Governor to issue his proclamation.

in sumbent, and there was no such vacancy as required the Governor to issue his proclaimation.

Mr. Alvond heid that this gentleman was as much entitled to a seather as any one present. He had a perfect right to take the oath at the Secretary of State's office. As to the question whether there was any vacancy at the time the proclaimation was issued, he said it was true this was the Legislature of 1874. Genet was chosen to that Legislature, and not to that of 1873. Mr. Alvord arcued at length to show that there was a vacancy in this House, that it has been filled properly, and it would be a great wrong to the people of the XXIst District of New-York to deny them representation. It was the duty of this House to admit Mr. Sullivan to a said, and then if any one wants to raise a question, let it be raised and sent to the Committee on Privileges and

The Coair then had the certificate of the Secretary of

The Chair then had the certificate of the Secretary of State rend to the fact that James H. Sullivan had been doily sworn in as member of Assembly. The Chair stated that had Sullivan presented himself he would have permitted him to sign the book of membership and authorized the Clerk to put his name on the roll. But as the question had been brought up, he was content to let the House decidi upon it.

C. S. SERNCER offered a resolution that Mr. Sullivan be admitted to his seaf, and that the maners he returned to

mitted to his seut, and that the papers be returned to a Judiciary Committee to investigate and report upon

the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report upon the regularity of his election.

Mr. Worth inquired what was to become of the claim of Mr. Haw, who claimed the scat as against Genet.:

Mr. Alvord said this action would not prejudice the claim of Mr. Haw at all. He can still prosecute his claim, and if he can show that he, instead of Genet, was elected, then the seat belongs to him, and Mr. Soilivan will be unscated.

slected, then the sear belong.

Mr. Spencer concurred in this view.

Mr. Spencer concurred to the sear concurred to the sear concurred the should be permitted to compy the sear, and then, if any one disputed his right, let that dispursation be examined into. He asked a division of the question and a vote on that part awarding the applicant a seat. He thought it wrong and unjust to cloud his title to a seat with any doubt at the moment he is admitted. He has as good is

his disty to admit Mr. Smilvan prior to the opening of this discussion.

Mr. BATCHELLER said that it was his intention to agree to the admission of this member, and then have the matter inquired into. His proposition was merely a presautionary one. He said it was important to know beforehand whether Mr. Smilivan had a constitutional and statutory right to vote on laws made here. Every man's you was of great consequence, and it should be determined at the start whether he had a right to vote. Mr. BEER argued that as the Committee on Privileges and Elections already has the application of Mr. Haw before it, it was entirely nonecessary to institute another investigation.

question then recurred on Mr. Biumenthal's mo-o admit Mr. Sullivan to a seat, and it was agreed

S. SPENCER wanted it understood that he had

nothing to say against Mr. Sullivan. He was an able and benorable gentleman; but there were grave ques-tions connected with his case, and no felt it his duty to renew his resolution.

renew his resolution,
Mr. ALVORD suggested that if Mr. Spencer's resolution
was to be adopted, the Committee on Privileges and
Elections should be substituted for the Judiciary Com-

C. S. SPENCER then withdrew his motion.

tion, which was made before there; was a conviction of

allowed to take his seat.

Allowing corporations to change their names.

the question was postponed until evening.

Mr. PARMENTER said it was an important question

Senator from the Xth District on a forged certificate.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Feb. 3, 1874.

THE MADDEN-ABBOTT CONTESTED ELECTION CASE

ernor's staff, attended Gov. Dix's reception to-night.

passes to any public official.

is a practical workman."

among the arrivals here to-day.

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### ALBANY.

RAPID TRANSIT SCHEMES. A COMMUSSION PROPOSED—THE "TRAVELING" SIDE-WALK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 3.-Mr. Eastman will introduce to morrow in the Assembly a bill designed to bring about some practical result from the various schemes of quick transit in New-York. It provides for the appointment of five Commissioners, two by the Governor, two by the New-York Supreme Court Judges, and one by the Mayor, whose duty it shall be to ex amine all the plans for quick transit yet invented, together with any other plans that may be offered, and decide upon the best one. The Mayor is authorized to offer \$50,000 reward for the plan that shall be adopted by the Commission. The Commissioners shall then locate the route of the road, and deter mine whether the city shall assist in its construction, and if so, to what extent, provided private capitalists cannot be found to build it. No existing charter shall be interfered with unless the Commission decides that there is no prospect of the road being built by the company owning the charter, in which case it may take pessession of the route of any company now organized.

Assemblyman Healy introduced to-day a bill to authorise the construction of the quick transit railread known as "Speer's Traveling Sidewalk." A similar bill passed the Legislature last year, but was veteed, and the present bill has been framed to meet the objections made by Gov. Dix and Mayor Havemeyer. It provides that the inventor shall be allowed to test his plan somewhere in the city limits by permission of the Common Council, and if it proves to be practicable he shall, with the same permission, be allowed to build the road on the route specified in the bill. Another bill for a horse railread through Forty-second-st. was introduced in the Assembly, making about a dozen now pending in the two houses for a road through this street.

TWO DISPUTED ELECTION CASES. THE MADDEN-ABBOTT CASE ADJOURNED AGAIN-MR. SULLIVAN ADMITTED TO A SEAT IN THE ASSEM-

[FROM THE RECULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 3.-Contested seat cases occupied the attention of both houses to-day, to the exclusion of most other business. The case of Madden against Abbott for the right to the seat from the Xth Senatorial District came up as a special order in the Senate, when Mr. Bradley, the Democratic member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and the author of the minority report, made an elaborate argument in support of the view taken in his report. The main point of the argument was as to the propriety of the action of the majority of the Committee in awarding the seat to Mr. Madden without a full investigation of all the facts pertaining to the electien in that district. He contended that the Committee should have ascertained who was actually elected before reporting in favor of ousting Mr. Abbott from his seat on a partial statement of the facts. He likened the action of the majority of the Committee to that of a judge who, in a suit on a premissory note, refuses to hear testimony to prove that the note is a forgery, but gives judgment for the plaintiff on the prima facie evidence that the

Mr. Parmenter (Dem.) followed in support of the position taken by Mr. Bradley, and cited authorities to show that the action of the majority of the Committee was against all precedent, except in a single instance, and in that case there was no pretense as in this, that the returns were forged.

The speeches of Senators Bradley and Parmenter occupied nearly the whole session, and, on motion of Mr. Woodin, the further discussion was postponed to this evening, when the case was adjourned till to merrow. The test vote last week indicated beyond a doubt that the insjority report will be sustained and Mr. Madden will get the sent, and the discussion apparently has no other object, than to make a little political capital for the minority and to furnish the majority an opportunity to repel the attacks made upon them by showing that the Democrats always do the same thing when they have a chance. It is a well known fact that contested seat cases are almost invariably decided in favor of the elatmant whose only shows the necessity of a law for the settlement of such cases before the courts prior to the meeting of the Legislature.

In the Assembly, the case of James H. Sullivan, recently elected to fill the seat of Henry W. Genet of the XXIst District of New-York, was brought up on a motion by Mr. Elamenthal that Mr. Solliva be allowed to take his seat on the floor, he having taken the oath of office before the Secretary of State. Mr. Batcheller moved as an amendment that his eredentials be referred to the Committee or Privileges and Elections. He said there were grave doubte as to the legality of the special election called by the Governor to fill this seat. Waiving the question as to whether Genet had been convicted of an "infamous crime" in the eye of the law, he made the point that at the time the Governor issued his proplamation for a new election (in Decembert Genet, was not a member, but the "mcumbest" of the office at that time was Mr. Crary, the last year's member from that district. Mr. Genet could not take office until the 6th of January, the date of the meeting of the Legislature, and any call for a special election prior to that time was illegal because there was no vacancy.

Mr. Alvord took issue with Mr. Batcheller on this point, and read the statute specially authorizing the Governor to call a special election whenever a vacancy occurred in a district after the general election, and prior to the meeting of the Legislature. Mr. Batcheller questioned the constitutionality of this law. The discussion finally ended by the unanimens adoption of Mr. Blumenthal's motion to allow Mr. Sullivan to take his scat, and the subsequent adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Spencer referring Sullivan's credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the question and report as to the legality of the special election.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE STATE CAPITAL THE COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY - CURRENT

LEGISLATION-ALBANY NOTES. ALBANY, Feb. 3 .- Statistics compiled by the Librarian show that there are in the present Assembly 26 farmers, 24 lawyers, 13 merchants, 11 manufacturers. five physicians, one undertaker, one butcher, one dis tiller, one editor, and one gentleman. The editor is Mr. Coughlin of New-York, and the "gentleman" is Mr. Alberger of Buffalo. The nativities of the members are New York, 100; Ireland, 6; Germany, Prussia, and Bavaria, 6; England, 3; Holland, 1; Massachusetta, 3; Vermont, 2; New-Hampshire, 2; Connecticut, 1; Maine, Maryland, 1; and New-Jersey, 1. The average age of members is about 40 years, the oldest members being Bamilton Fish of Putnam, who is 24. The talles reace, who is 6 feet 4 inches in hight, and weight but pounds. Mr. West of Saratoga and two or three other Stephen H. Hammond of Cotario, who balances 120 pounds. The married men number 100, the backelors

A bill for the reorganization of the Civil Justices Courts of New-York, introduced by Assemblyman Speneer to-day, provides for the election in the Pail of 1878 (the time when the terms of the present Justices expire) of five Civil Justices for the city, to be chosen on a general ticket. In order to give the minority a representation, the bill provides that no elector shall vote for more than three candidates. The bill reduces the number of Justices from nine to five, requires them to

all permanently, and allows them \$5,000 per annum Mr. Weep called attention to the fact that this was alary.

An important bill was also introduced by Assembly—man-Oukley for a reduction of the rates of wharfage in the least of the seat. It was a question whether this election at which Mr. Sullivan was chosen was a least one. In his own mind there was no question but it was least election at which me the least of the seat of the seat

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1874.

this question settled. As to the claim of Mr. Haw, if the Committee on Privileges and Elections find that he instead of Genet was elected to the seat, then all the action of this House as well as that of the Governor falls of effect or force. Mr. Wightr thought it best to have this whole case acted upon in the Committee of Privileges and Elec-tions. tons shall pay one cent per ton for each day they may lie at a wharf, and vessels of a larger tennage shall pay one-quarter of a cent per ton for each ten in excess of 200, except canal-boats and barges, which shall pay the same as heretofore. Lighters carrying sails shall pay half the rates charged to the first class. Vessels are to be charged one-half rates while lying at wharves

Mr. Alvord urged that it was unjust to Mr. Sullivan Mr. Alvord urged that it was unjust to Mr. Sullivan to require him to meet two Committees.

Mr. Berne, at some length, argued that Mr. Sullivan was elected according to the statute, and the statute was constitutional. He therefore denies the right of the House to sit in judgment on the action of the Governor, to learn whether he had violated the statute and the Constitution. Mr. Sullivan comes here in proper form; he is entitled to his seat, and can occupy it until the Committee on Privileges and Elections show that there was no vacancy for the reason that Mr. Haw and not Mr. Genet was elected last Fall.

C. S. Spracer took the ground that in case it is shown that Mr. Haw was entitled to the seat it will be no evidence that the Governor has violated the Constitution of the law. He modified his motion by accepting Mr. Alvord's suggestion that the question be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and it was agreed to by a vote of 60 to 19.

The Spraker presented a communication from Controller Hopkins, in answer to a resolution of the House,

Committee on Privileges and Elections, and it was agreed to by a vote of 60 to 19.

The Speaker presented a communication from Controller Hopkins, in answer to a resolution of the House, giving certain information concerning the County Treasurers' arreats to the State, and what proceedings have been instituted against them, together with the amount now due from the several County Treasurers of the State. The Controller states that suits are now pending acainst the defaulting Treasurer of Columbia County. Prosecutions have been ordered for the recovery of the amounts due from the counties of Columbia, Monroe, Omondaya, Ontario, Rockland, Schuyler, Tompkins, and Wayne. The Treasurers of Ontario, Tompkins, and Wayne. The Treasurers of Ontario, Tompkins, and Wayne after the Amount of the 3 mills deficiency tax of 1872, although the same was levied and collected, they having been directed by their respective Boards of Supervisors to withhold the same. The treasurers of Delaware and Fulton Counties have paid their arrears. The Controller repeats the recommendations made in his fast annual report that provision be made by law requiring all the counties to assess and levy the State-taxes which they are required to pay in the same calendar year in which they are authorized, and giving the Controller the power to enforce the law if any county shall neglect it and compel payment of the tax into the Treasury. Accompanying the communication is a statement in detail of the balances due from the several counties, embracing a total of \$5.984,892 79 due Sept. 30, 1873, and \$5.961.994 69 due Jan. 77, 1874. Tabled.

The bill to repeal the act establishing the Commission of Charitable Corrections in the City and County of New-York was ordered to a third reading. The bill to repeal the act establishing the Commission of Charitable Corrections in the City and County of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

New York was ordered to a third reading.

BIJLE INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Goss—Amending the act of 1873, providing for the care of State paupers.

By Mr. Healy—To incorporate the New York Rapid Transit Company. It provides for the Speer traveling sidewalk, amended so as to meet the Governor's objections. It proposes to start from the new Post-Office, go through Chatham st., the Bowery, Fourth-ave., Eighthst., Greene, Church, and Vesey-sts, to Broadway, the starting point. It also allows it to be run up Third-ave, to Hariem River and down to the South Ferry, through Courch and State-sts, returning through Water, Broad, and Nassan to Chatham-st., and such other streets as may be designated by Common Council.

By Mr. DEASS—To authorize the Superintendent of Public Instruction to devote a part of the school moneys to the purchase of charts. the people in their representation, and the integrity of the Senate. Mr. Madden claimed to have been elected by 22 majority. One of the certificates, the second of

o the purchase of charts.

By Mr. Wagstaff-l'roviding for a separate estate for

By Mr. Davis-To regulate the transportation of pas-By Mr. Davis—To regulate the transportation of passengers on railroads, and to probibit free passages. By Mr. Wight—To change the name of the Six-Penny Savings Bank, New-York, to the City Savings Bank. By Mr. Bostwick—In relation te Railroad Commissioners, which prevents them from holding office in a railroad company receiving bonds of towns.

By Mr. Patter—To authorize the construction of a railroad on Forty-second-st. New-York. It incorporates Charles E. Leland, Alfred E. Tilson, James Edgar, and others, to run a road from one end of the street to the other.

other.

By Mr. Wagstaff To enable John L. Freland to acquire title to a portion of South Fifth-ave., New-York, by paying \$63,579 and complying with other require-

ments.

By Mr. OAKLEY—Amending the New York and Brookleyn Wharfage act. It reduces the present rates one-half.
By Mr. MURKAY—For the better information and protection of the stockholders and depositors of loan, trust, or security companies. It requires the treasurers or secretaries to make monthly statements of all loans, rate of interest, and nature of securities, together with the companisations allowed. The statement is to be made the commissions silowed. The statement is to be mad-to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, who shall publish it in two newspapers. The Superintenden shall publish it in two newspapers. The Superintenden shall also incorporate a synopsis of the reports in hi

By C. S. SPENCER-Providing that on and after Jan. 1, 1876, there shall be only five district court justices in New-York City, and providing for electing them in the Fall of 1875. It also provides at great length for their Adjourned.

# THE NATIONAL GRANGE,

ANNUAL MEETING AT ST. LOUIS-PROBABLE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION-DELEGATES ARRIVED OR EX-PECTED.

St. Louis, Feb. 3 .- Mr. Adams, Master of the National Grange, the seventh annual Convention of which meets here to-morrow, does not think that the question of open organization will seriously disturb the meeting. He says he has not heard ef any one rel who wants open organization, or believes it would be beneficial to the Order, the chief charm and magnetism of which lies in secreey. All that the Order desires to done in the Iowa Legislature. Who shall be members is one of the great questions to be decided. The Western Granges consist almost entirely of farmers, except in the large cities; but there is hardly an Eastern Grange that has not in it some members who do not obtain their subsistence entirely by cultivating the soil. Mr. Adams expects the Bostan Grange question to come up, but does not know exactly in what manner, though it will be discussed in connection with the exact amount of farming interest essential to membership. The Chicago Grange was formed by Mr. Kelley some time ago, and contains elenents that are not agricultural. The rule regulating admission cannot be absolutely changed, except by sub sequent reference to the State Granges for approval. All that the National Grange is likely to do is to place a cer tain interpretation upon the clause "interested in agriculture" which will exclude persons not entitled to be admitted to the privileges of the order. The Masters of State Granges are many of them accompanied by their wives, who sit in counsel with their busbands, and have the freedom of debate, if not of the ballot. The sessions will be held at the Southern Hotel, where most of pretends to say when the meeting will come to an end. The following have already arrived in the city :

The following have already arrived in the city:

Dudley W. Adams, Grand Master; Thomas Taylor,
South Carolina, Master and Overseer, T. A. Thompson,
Minnesota, Lecturer; Gen. A. J. Vaughan, Misslssippi,
Master and Steward; G. W. Thompson, New-Jersey,
Assistant Steward; the Rev. G. B. Grosh, Washington,
Chaplain; F. M. McDowell, New-York, Treasurer, O. H.
Kelley, Washington, Becretary; Oscar Dinwiddle,
Indiana, Gatekeeper, Mrs. D. W. Adams, Cores, Mrs.
Kelley, Pomona (Mrs. Abbott, Flora, will not be present); Miss C. A. Hall, Assistant Steward; Wm. Saunders,
D. Wyatt Alken, and E. R. Shembiand, Ruccutive Committee; and Masters of State Granges—D. K. Hinckley,
New-York; T. L. Allis, Massachusetts; M. D. Davie,
Kentucky; Columbus Mills, North Carolina; T. J. Smith,
Georgia; B. T. Wardlow, Florida; Daniel Clark, Oregon,
J. M. Hamilton, California; A. B. Smedling, Iowa; T. R.
Allen, Minsouri; John Cochrane, Wisconshi; E. B. Crew,
Dakota; S. F. Brown, Michigan; Alonzo Golder, Illinois;
S. H. Ellis, Ohto; D. B. Manger, Pennsylvania; Edward
Howland, New-Jersey; H. W. I. Lewis, Louisians.

The following State Masters are expected to-night or

The following State Masters are expected to-night or Powers of Arkansas, Chambers of Alabama, James of Indiana, Hudson of Kansas, Parsons of Minnesota, and Maxwell of Tenuessee.

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MONITOR AJAX. NORFOLK, Feb. 8 .- The monitor Ajax arwod here this afternoon.

NAVAL ORDERS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Lieut. Charles Jarboe has been ordered to the Hydrographie Office Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Ware has been ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Price has been ordered to the Powhatan; Surgeon G. W. Woods has been de-tached from the Naval Bendesvous at San Francisco, and placed on waiting orders.

A LETTER PROM CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE. CINCINNATI, Feb. 8 .- The Constitutional Convention to-day received the following letter from Chief-Justice Waite, which was read and ordered to be recorded in the Journal : TOLEDO, O., Feb. 2, 1814.

Concention:

Dear Sin: I make haste to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the soth ultime transmitting a copy of the reaculations of the Convention, adopted upon their receiptance of my resignation. I need not say to you that I am deeply thankful for this token of esteem from my late associates, and that it will be my constant endowner to merit the continuance of the friendship which they assure me in such distering terms that I now possess. Accept my thanks for the worth of kindness with which you have been pleased to communicate the action of the Convention,

With historical respect. I remain your obedient servant,

M. R. Waltz.

WASHINGTON.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS. TREASURY OFFICIALS ANXIOUS THAT THEY SHALL NOT BE PUBLISHED-EMBARRASSING DEVELOP-MENTS-THE CONTR/CTORS AND THE CREDIT MORILIER EXPOSURES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The Ways and Means Com nittee to-day considered the request from officials in the Treasury not to insist upon the publishing of the Sanborn contracts. Assistant Secretary Sawyer fied. The Committee are considerably at loss fully to understand the unusual anxiety manifested to withhold these documents. It was decided, however, that as a resolution of inquiry had been passed and reconsidered, and the mo tion to reconsider laid on the table, it was beyond the power of the House, except by unanimous consent, to change it. That unanimous consent could not be obtained was quite apparent, and members of the Committee felt that after so much public attention has been called to the matter, they could not properly recommend any modifica

Several of the reasons for the desire on the part of some to keep the contracts from the public, have been ascertained by the Committee. The form of making these contracts required the insertion of the names of the persons and corporations that it was proposed to proceed against, and the accompanying papers which are really part of what was sent for, contain details that will cause much annoyance and embarrassment to several of the persons interested.

It appears that many of the sums collected by these contractors and sub-contractors, for half the amount, should have been collected by the regular machinery of the Internal Revenue service, at the expense of its regular officers only. The charge upon which certain legal proceedings have been based is that in many cases, through collusion with Revenue officials, taxes which the latter could easily have collected were turned over to those contractors who could realize 50 per cent on the amount, and then afford to make quite a liberal settlement.

Another feature of the case is, that persons shown by the investigation last Winter to have been stockholders in the Crédit Mobilier, were immediately approached by these contractors and confronted with their former income returns, and with evidence from the books of the Company, as produced before the Committee here, that they had received large dividends. They were then asked to pay the deficiency in their income returns, together with the legal penalties. This branch of the subject is reported as forming one of the strongest reasons for preventing the publication of these contracts. It is further said that as soon as the railroad from Danville, Va., to Greensboro', N. C., which united the States, had been treated as property of the Confederate Government, was claimed by a private company, these contractors immediately demanded the payment of taxes. The question seems to be settled, however, at last, and against the Treasury Department, and so the documents must soon make their appearance.

THE ARMY BILL.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE-THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTER SUSTAINED IN THEIR EFFORT TO REDUCE THE RANK AND FILE OF THE ARMY. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNS.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The Army bill was the regular order in the House to-day, and after Mr. Beck had made a speech in favor of paying the National debt in greenbacks, which sounded like an echo from the Democratic platforms of five or six years ago, there was a little serious and practical consideration of the cost of the military establishment and the necessity of maintaining it at its present strength. The pending question was on reducing the appropriation for recruiting so as to let the force of enlisted men drop down to 25,000, by not enlisting enough during the coming year to keep it up to the maximum standing of 30,000. Some interesting facts were stated by Mr. Gunckel relative to the cost of the British army, from which it appears that the British soldier is maintained for less than one-half the cost of the American soldier, and is better housed, better clothed, and better fed, although not

so well paid. Mr. Wheeler who had the bill in charge, in an swer to complaints of Western and Texas members, that more troops were needed to defend the Indian frontier, said that if such were the case the War Department had better go to the fine houses of officials in Washington and take out the private soldiers who were acting as servants, put uniforms on them and send them to the frontier. This statement, thrown out with a good deal of force and significance, created a sensation. Mr. Wheeler was asked how many soldiers were thus detailed as servants, but he replied that he had no facilities for learning that which other members did not possess. Mr. Potter supplied the information wanted, by saying that he was informed that there were over 1,000 enlisted men in Washington, leaving the inference that their duties were not of a military character. The Military Committee, which has a commendable fondness for finding out things, will doubtless be stimulated by Mr. Wheeler's and Mr. Potter's statements to inves-

tigate the matter. Mr. Garfield argued inffavor of the proposed reduction of 5,000 men, saying that there were now 6,000 soldiers east of the Mississippi, of whom 1,224 were around New-York Harbor, and 1,000 on the Canada border, while there was not a single British soldier on the other side of the frontier.

The result of the debate was that the Appropria tions Committee were sustained in their effort to reduce the rank and file of the army, and the which they proposed to effect it was made more direct and positive by an amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any money for recruiting beyond the number of 25,000 men.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. SENATOR WINDOM'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1974. The publication in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday of an editorial article setting forth the views of the majority of the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, touching the power of Congress to legislate for the regulation of ratiroads, caused a considerable stir among Senators to-day. The excitement did not grow out of the fact that THE TRIBUNE had been able, in advance, to fereshadow the views of the Committee, as well as the arguments by which those views are to be sustained, but from the striking similarity between the positions assumed and the arguments and illustrations deduced to support them and those put forth in Senator forton's speech of last Tuesday. The correspondence was so astonishing that suspicion was aroused that the report in question had been prepared since the delivery of the speech, and that the author of it had utilized Mr Morton's labor in writing it. This forced Mr. Windom to an explanation to-day, the whole point of which was to an explanation to-day, the whole point of which was in the last sentence, in which he asserted that the printed copies of the paper in question had been distributed to members of the Committee on the morning that Mr. Morton made his speech. This fact, of course, sets at rest all questions as to the possibility of the draft of the report having been prepared from the speech, but the case is one of a very striking coincidence. Mr. Windom said that he alone was responsible for the paper, but there is no doubt of the correctness of The TRIBURE'S intimation that it represents sentiments of a majority of the Committee, though no formal vote has been taken adopting it.

ETAILURE'S OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION. Monthly Report No. 3 of the Bureau of Statistics contains the statistics of our foreign itrade for the month ended September, 1873, and for the nine months ended the same, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1872. The total value of foreign ommodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States Sept. 30, 1873, was \$52,506,404, against \$22,786,675, Sept. 80, 1872. Allowing for the difference in warehouse the imports are in excess of the domestic and fereign exports combined, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1873, to the amount of \$51,547,273, as compared with \$100,\$54,954, for the corresponding period of 1873. Of the total

trade by water during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1873, over 74 per cent was carried in foreign vessels, as compared with 71 per cent for the corresponding period of 1872. The report contains comparative tables showing the values of the total imports from, and of the total exports to, the various foreign countries for each of the fiscal year from 1861 to 1873. It also contains the usual quarterly statements of immigration, products of the American fisheries, forests, guano, imports and exports between New York and San Francisco via Panama, and a collection of miscellaneous statistical information. 1873, over 74 per cent was carried in foreign vessels,

THE SANTILLAN LAND GRANT The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day heard the argument of Wm. Hirst of Philadelphia, in behalf of the San Francisco Land Association, in the case of the Santillan land grant, which the U.S. Supreme Court declared void, by which decision the United States claimed to be the owner of the lands, and vested them in the City of San Francisco. Since the decision, it is claimed, the book of records has been discovered disproving the charge of fraudulent title. The memorialists pray that a grant of public lands may be made to them, equal in value at Government prices, to the lands in question. The Santillan grant covered 10,000 acres, including within its line a large part of the City of Sau Francisco and its suburbs, and is represented in the brief as being worth "scores of millions of dollars."
According to the memorial the only question to be decided is whether the Association have an equitable claim for lands in place of those covered by the Santillan grant. Nothing is said affecting the latter as to its present ownership and occupancy.

THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES. When a Congressman can make no other bid for popularity he introduces a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers during the war. A number of these measures have been presented this session, and the Senate Military Committee has gravely gone to work upon one, as if it was seriously intended to pass it. Years ago, it used to be the practice of the House to pass such a bill every year for political effect, and to rely upon the Senate to kill it. Perhaps the Senators think that turn about is fair play," and that the numerous Presidential caudidates in that body ought to have a chance now to make a little "capital" out of this transparent humbug. To equalize bounties would cost about \$300,000,000, a fact which shows how little genuinces there is in precessions of an intention to pass any bill for the purpose.

AN ENJOYABLE BIT OF SATIRE. A bill authoriting the removal of a National bank from Hagerstown, Md., to Washington, reported by Mr. Phelps last week, was sharply attacked at the time by Mr. Merriam on the ground that banking capital and other personal property were exempt from taxation in the District. To-day, Mr. Phelps made a speech in reply, that was so thoroughly enjoyable a piece of satire that even the gentleman whom it hit had to join in the geneven good humor it created. The speech was remarkably effective, for it changed completely the temper of the House toward the bill and secured its passage by a large majority, after this District government had been vigorously attacked and defended over its shoulders for an

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1874.

Major Howell, who has for some time had charge of the improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi River, has made his report to Gen. Sypher regarding the St. Philip Ship Canal. His report has been submitted to a board of seven army engineers, who have returned it wit a favorable indersement. The plan which requires jeta favorable indorsement. The plan which requires jettles at the natural flouths of the river is not approved. The report shows that the canal furnishes a permanent deep-water outlet from the Mississippi, and enables commerce to avoid tow-boat exactions. The report which will be adopted regarding the St. Philip Canal is the majority report, and is indorsed by six of the seven engineers, to whom the report of Major Howell was submitted. Major Howell was submitted. Major Howell was the cost at \$7,500,000, but the Board, to cover all contingencies, place it at \$10,000,000.

The Senate and House Committees on Post-Offices and Post Roads were at the Post-Office Department to-day, on the invitation of the Postmaster-General, to be pres nt at the opening of bids for four years' mail service ent at the opening of histor four years has been in fourteen States and nine Territories, chiefly in the West and North-West. The bids were opened by the Postmaster-General and the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, each placing his mittals on every bid. The number is so great that it will require ten days of two weeks to open and record all of them. The competition is the greatest that has taken place for years.

The House joint resolution providing for an investigation of District affairs did not reach the Senate to-day, as two of the members appointed upon it, Messrs. Hale and Clymer, had requested the Speaker to excuse them, and he desired to fill the vacancies thus made before allowing it to be submitted to the Senate. For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page ]

# THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

SUPPRESSING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC BY PRAYER IN SOUTHERN OHIO-A TEST CASE IN THE COURTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 3.—The Temperance movement begun by the ladies at some points in Southern Ohlo has been steadily spreading with varied success. At most places the results attained have been before the prayers and entreaties of the ladies. An occasional instance of resistance is, however, reported. Advices from Circleville to-night are to the effect that suit was brought in the Court of Common Pleas there. to-day by Martin Barry, salcon-keeper, a resolute op ponent of the crusade, against about 75 ladies of New-Holland, who had besieged his place of business and besought him to abandon his traffic. He has engaged eminent counsel, and proposes to prosecute them for interfering with his business. This will probably be made a test case, and be watched with interest. A crowing hostility to the movement has been manifested among the raloon-keepers, and this case is evidently the result of combined action on their part.

At London to-day, while the Madison County stock sales were in progress, nearly 150 ladies started out for a round of visits among the saloons. The dealers ob jected to this, but the ladies only yielded upon being promised that no liquor should be sold. These stock ales are usually accompanied by considerable intexication, but the prompt action of the ladies to-day showed its results in the most orderly day of the kind that London has seen for a long time. At Logan a league has been organized by the ladies, who circulated an appeal to the liquor dealers to-day to abstain from their traffic Over 500 of the best citizens of Logan signed the appeal promptly, and efforts will be made to obtain more signatures to-morrow. With this moral support they intend ntering upon their crusade on Thursday. The people throughout the southern portion of the State are agitated by this temperance movement, and at the same time the opponents of the Adair Liquor law are quietly working in the Legislature for an amendment that will virtually kill that measure.

LAND LITIGATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 3 .- A special term of the Court of Common Pleas of this county began yesterday before Judge Harding, to hear the five ejectment cases of Derringer against Coxe, in which is involved the title to coal lands and other property in Sugar Loaf and Black Creek townships worth \$2,000,000. The land in question was taken up in 1793 by warrant and survey by Terch Coxe for its timber value alone, as it was not known to be coal land until many years after. Having failed to pay taxation in 1818-19, the land was sold from him by the County Treasurer, and was purchased by the County Commissioners. The county held it for six years, and in 1828 is was bought at Commissioners' sale by H. Derringer. After his death at Commissioners' sale by H. Derringer. After his death in 1868, the heirs of the Coxe estate claimed title to the land, averring that Derringer had not paid taxes on it for 1802-33, and that Judge Coxe of Philadelphia, son of Terch Coxe, had bought it at the County Treasurer's sale in 1834 and entered upon the land and began improvements, and hence these suits by the heirs of Henry Derringer. The plaintiffs are represented by ex-Chief-Justice Woodward, Judge Linn of Williamsport (who was engaged in place of ex-Chief-Justice Thompson since his death), and Stanley Woodward of this city, and Charence Derringer of Philadelphia. The defense is conducted by A. T. McClintock of Wilkesbarre and Frank H. Gowen. There are five different tracts in dispute, or 1,976 acres in all. Each tract must be decided as to own-nership separately.

THE NEW-ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Boston, Feb. 3.-The New-England Agricultural Society held its annual meeting in Boston to-day. and reclected its old officers, as follows: President, Geo. B. Loring of Salem; Secretary, Daniel Needham of Groton; Treasurer, George W. Riddle of Manchester, N. H.

The number of trustees from each of the New-England States was increased from 9 to 11. By the report of the Treasurer, it appears that the last annual fair, beld at Mystic Park, involved a loss of nearly \$5,000. The present balance in the hands of the Treasurer is \$2,364. The meeting voted that as it was the purpose of the Society to have its fairs held in all of the States of New England, it is inexpedient to hold the next fair in Massachusetts. Bangor was suggested as an appropriate place for the next exhibition, and a committee was appointed to correspond with the Maine and other secreties on the subject. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

AN EXCESS OF CONSERVATIVE GAINS OVER THOSE OF THE LIBERALS-SUCCESS OF MR. GLADSTONE AT GREENWICH - HIS LIBERAL COLLRAGUR DE-FEATED-DISORDERS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY-MR. CHILDERS AND MR. CARDWELL RE-LONDON, Tuesday, Peb. 3, 1874.

The election in Bristol yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. Samuel Morley and Mr. Kirkman. Daniel Hodgson. Both are Liberals and were members of the late Parliament.

Of the members of the new Parliament, thus far chosen, the Conservatives have a majority of 16. There were several meetings of Liberals and Conservatives in the Metropolitan district last night,

which were addressed by their respective candidates. The proceedings at all the gatherings were marked Dispatches from a number of places throughout the kingdom where voting is taking place to-day re-

port much excitement and some rioting, especially n Bury, Lancashire, and Tralee, Ireland. The Right Honorable Robert Lowe was to-day

elected to represent London University in the next Parliament, with opposition. Midnight.-The total number of members of Par-

isment elected or returned without opposition today was 41, of whom 27 are Conservatives and 14 Liberals.

The Conservatives gained seats in Knaresborough, Maldon, Petersfield, Searborough, and Winchester. The Liberals gained two seats in Shrewsbury, and Mr. John Corbett, a Liberal, has defeated the Rt. Hon. Sir John Pakington in Droitwich. At the last election, Sir John had a majority of 187 over Mr.

Corbett. The Home Rule candidate has been elected in Kinsale.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Childers has been reclected in Pontefract.

The city of Lincoln, represented in the last Parliament by two Liberals, returns Col. Chaplin, a Conservative, and Mr. Charles Seely, one of the former members. The contest in this place was close and exciting, and was attended by great disorden A large mob at one time held possession of the streets, attacks were made on the polling-places, windows were smashed, and an attempt was made to set fire to a hotel. The military were finally called in and charged upon and dispersed the rioters. Further disturbances were feared to-night, but at last accounts they had not been renewed, the declaration, of the result of the election having a tranquillizing effect on all parties.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 4-2:50 a. m The election in Greenwich took place to-day, and Mr. Gladstone has again been returned. Mr. Boord, a Conservative, is elected in place of Sir David Salomons, the late Liberal member. The vote for the two successful candidates is announced as follows: Gladstone, 5,968; Boord, 6,193. Mr. Gladstone's vote in 1868 was 6,386. In the course of the election there was some fighting and much window-smashing. In the early part of the day the return of Mr. Gladstone was regarded as certain.

A Conservative has been returned from Chelten ham. This is another gam for the Opposition.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Solicitor-General, have been reflected in the City of Oxford. A mob broke into a Liberal meeting in Wolverhampton, last night, dispersed the assemblage, and destroyed the platform.

There was serious rioting at the polls in Dudley yesterday, and the authorities telegraphed for

Much fighting is reported at Nottingham. CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA.

of Posen, where he will be imprisoned in acco

ARREST OF ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI. BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1874. A dispatch from Posen says that Archbishop

Ledochowski was arrested to-day by order of the

German authorities and sent to Octrowo, in the Province

with the sentence of the Court. THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY. AN APPROPRIATION TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE DONG BY THE COMMUNE.

The Budget Committee have voted to recommend the appropriation of \$800,000 for repairing the damage done during the last days of the Commune, topublic buildings in Paris, including the Tulleries and

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN. THE CABLISTS ABOUT TO BEGIN THE BOMBARDMENT OF BILBAO.

Madrid, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1873.

The Carlists threaten to open the bombardof Bilbae to-day. The city has two months' provisions. Gen, Moriones is receiving reënforcements and will advance to its relief.

RUSSIA AND THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION. HER REFUSAL TO SEND GOODS TO THE EXHIBITION. LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1874.

A special dispatch to The Daily News from St. Petersburg says that Russia has rofused to send goods to the exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876,

alleging that it is a private undertaking. FOREIGN NOTES.

The iron-clad Arapiles arrived at Havana on Monday. (The majority of the Havana merchants are

doing business on a gold basis. The new steamer Britannic of the White

Star line was successfully launched yesterday morning The public coachmen of Havana struck yesterday morning against the proprietors. Mounted po-lice patrolled the streets, and ordered the men to return to work under penalty of being arrested and forced into military service. The strike ended. The troubles with the cigarmakers continue. A few only of the larges manufactories are running, with a small number of

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro Jan. 8 has arrived at Lisbon, bringing the following news : The cholers had appeared in Buenos Ayres. The insurrection in Entre Rice was not entirely ended. Some bands still held out in the interior. The French metrical mon-etary system, with 10 kilograms as the unit, had been adopted in Brazil. Coffee was quoted, according to this, standard, at 60 kilograms per sack.

At Montreal the Rosenbaum Extradition case was continued yesterday, when the evidence of Mrs Allen, Assistant District-Attorney of New-York, was finished. Objection was taken to copies of the deposi-tions taken in New-York as evidence in the case, and the point was reserved by Judge Ramsay for decision until this morning. If the decision is in favor of the prosecution the case will be closed; otherwise it will be necessary to bring witnesses from New-York.

On the suggestion of the German Chancellor the Council of State is considering a proposal for estab lishing a central meteorological bureau for all Germany, with the especial design of making the empire indepen ent of that of the Observatoure National of Puris, on the "Bulletin" of which its scientific men have hitherto-"Bulletin" of which its scientific men have hitherton mainly relied. It is in contemplation not merely to establish by means of the belgraph regular interchanges of observations between Germany and America, but to, use these especially for the study of the passage of atorms across the Atlantic, as well as between Ireland, and the Baitle, the subject being one on which the Bulletin International of the Paris Observatory, added to the records of Great Britain, have of late thrown remarkable light.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT AN EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.-B. F. Napthaley, edtor of The Sun was released this afternoon on ball, and while walking along California st, was met by Augustus De Young of , The Chronicle, who, drawing a pistol, fired four or five shots at him, but without effect. De Young was overpowered, disarmed, and taken to jail. Napthaloy, who also went there for protection, was met in the prison by Michael De Young, who drew a revolver and tried to shoot lim, but was prevented by the goard. All are now notes areas.